FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1884.

Ammorments To-day. Bijou Opera Mouse—Adenia. FP. M. Egaine—The Little Dubs. FP. M. Casine—The Little Dubs. SP. M.
Daly's Theatre—Nitouche. 5:15 P. M.
Pdon Musee—Indian Exhibition, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Opera Human—The Pulm of New York, S P. M. Grand Opera House—The Palse of New York, S.P. M. Moster & Mish's—Concert, 135 P. M. Madicon Square Theotre—Nay Blossom, 400 P. M. Nikha'a Gardon—The Stven Ravens, S.P. M. Pouples Theatre—The Nick Fisc. S.P. M. Star Theatre—Sichs. S.P. M. Theatre Comique—Investigation. 2 and 1P. M. Tony Panter's Theatre—Dreams. 2 and 1P. M. Tony Paster's Theatre-Drams. Jand IP. Union Square Theatre-Lyuwod. SP. M. Wylloch's Theatre-Ic Hascotte. SP. M. Bd Avenue Theatre-Rorm Sesten. SP. M. Sth Avenue Theatre-Callet Bark. 113 F. I 14th Street Theatre-My Life. SP. M.

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#### The People's Candidate.

It has become quite customary to speak of Gen. BUTLER as the People's Democratic candidate for President, and of his multitudinous following in this canvass as the People's Democratic party.

But it must not be forgotten that Gen. BUTLES is likewise the People's Republican

There is room in the People's party both for good Democrats who are disgusted with the unclean character and brutal stolldity of GROVER CLEVELAND, and for Republicans who do not feel themselves able to vote for MULLIGAN BLAINE.

Lucky it is for citizens who are fastidious in their notions of what sort of a man the President of the United States should be that BUTLER is in the field. His standard is set up. He is now the most conspicuous figure n the Presidential contest. He is the People's candidate.

#### Is the Independent Party a Myth?

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Journal, asserts that the Independent Reoublican party is a myth. That does not seem to be just the word. The Independent revolt still has leaders, speakers, newspapers, committees, document folders, and muster rolls of supposed adherents. The interesting question is whether the organization is anything more than a shellwhether, to change the figure, it does not resemble a tadpole in possessing a large head with a very insignificant following.

The Maine election proved that in one State at least there has been no drift away from the regular Republican organization into the Democratic camp. The returns, on the contrary, show a decided movement in the other direction. Compared with the figures of the last corresponding election when politics was not affected by the Greenback wave, the Republican vote gained and the Democratic vote lost. The so-called silent vote, which had been represented as a mysterious but tremendous element awaiting the first opportunity to become vociferous, was not heard at all in Maine. The leaders, speakers, and newspaper organs of the alleged revolt now say that this is because Maine is BLAINE's own State, and that the silent vote will begin to shout when we come to States which are less directly under the spell of his personal magnetism. Mean-

while, they are waiting with ears wide open. If the Independent party is in fact melting away as the weeks before election go by, it is because the voters who would otherwise have remained steadfast in their opposition to the Republican candidate have discovered that they are not getting what they bargained for. The only propulsive power which could have carried along such a move ment and given it effect in November was a sustained and legitimate enthusiasm for the man offered them in place of BLAINE. No Independent Republican of sense and with self-respect can feel any real enthusiasm for OVER CLEVETAND now that he is no longer merely an ideal. Even the leaders who were responsible for his nomination by the Democrats and the acceptance of the nomination by the Independent conference are saying less and less about the personal qualifications of the candidate. The dissatisfied Republican voters who were ready to help to beat BLAINE by supporting a first-class Democrat see now that hey have been deceived. The Independent leaders who gave them CLEVELAND instead of a first-class Democrat perhaps begin to see that they have deceived themselves and others. As for the Democrats who took up CLEVELAND on the strength of his supposed attractiveness to Republican voters, if they do not perceive the extent of their delusion

cause they are as blind as bats. Probably Mr. CARL SCHURZ is about the only individual among the CLEVELAND Republicans who will look back upon the Independent movement after election day with any adequate sense of satisfaction; and. SCHURZ's joy is likely to be measured by the size of a sum of money, which, curiously enough, will be an exact multiple of \$150.

## No Classes Here.

The recent elopement of a coachman with a daughter of the family he served leads the Times to remark that those people are all wrong who say that there are no classes in this country. "If there were no classes in American society," it proceeds, "the word 'misalliance' would be inapplicable to any marriage that might be contracted between two Americans."

Of course, what we mean when we say that there are no classes here is that the class distinctions which prevail in aristocratic countries do not exist in this republic; that we have no upper, middle, and lower classes in the European sense. Measured by English standards, for instance, we altogether lack the highest class. We have no nobility, thank Gon! And if we have no upper class,

how can we have a middle class? The circumstance that we have poor people and rich people, that some are educated and some uneducated, some refined and some unrefined, does not alter the case. English political and social distinctions are not based on these differences. Wealth and education and refluement do not raise an Englishman to the upper class, nor will poverty degrade him from it, provided he was born there.

Therefore we say that terms which indicate social distinctions in aristocratic societies have no proper application here. They are misleading and mischievous.

Nor can we even say that we have a class of refined and educated people which is socially separate and distinct. We do not lack refinement and education, but they are not massed together in any particular society. They are certainly not the peculiar ssion of the rich and fashionable. We venture to say that not one in ten of the rich men of New York speaks the English language grammatically. We do not believe that any considerable fashionable assemblage is ever held here at which there are not men and women, and many of them, who hetray by their speech the vulgarity of their

early associations. They not only speak incorrectly, but their vocabulary is also poor and mean, indicating that they have come

from uncultivated surroundings.

And yet there are enough educated and refined people in New York to make up a large scolety of themselves, but in fact they are included in no one social circle. They are mixed up with the yulgar and uncultivated in various social circles and in various proportions. It is hard, therefore, to determine which is our best class, as a class, even intrinsically. We certainly have no class into which admittance can be obtained only by those who have birth and breeding.

That an unfaithful servant wins the foolish daughter of a righ man by low intrigue, and consequently causes her family sorrow and mortification, does not prove that we have class distinctions in this country. Snobs think a good deal about class distinctions.

#### Bismarck's Colonial Policy.

It is clear that BISMARCE has resolved to make the German empire a maritime and colonial power, and there is doubtless room enough for colonizing enterprise in Africa and Oceanica, even should he not contemplate the ultimate acquisition of the Dutch dependencies. But is it likely that Germany will succeed in an experiment which Prance

has attempted with such meagre results? We know that Germans once colonized England and poured out swarms over the whole of western Europe, and the fact that they do not now possess in distant parts of the world any colonies worth mentioning proves nothing for or against their colonizing capacity. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries at the close of which ers all the desirable land on the American ontinent was nominally, at least, appropristed—not one among the many States into which Germany was divided was a maritime power, and the foreign commerce of the country was mainly concentrated in the free towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck. These towns were not strong enough at the epoch of which we speak to promote expensive expeditions, much less to defend re-

mote settlements against attack. At that period most colonies were Stateaided, and all were State-protected. The course pursued by France in Canada and Louisiana is well known, but it is sometimes overlooked that it was by the steadfast fostering of their home Government that Spanish settlers built up an empire in Mexico and South America an empire upon which the English, notwithstanding their eventual control of the ocean and their capture of Jamaica and the Havana, were unable to make any serious inroads. No doubt Spain succeeded where France falled because the Spaniards were an emigrating people; but the mother country's watchful care and protection were important factors in the development and security of the Spanish dependencies. Neither is it true that the English colonies in North America were exclusively the fruit of individual impulse toward expatriation. The London and the Plymouth Companies, the enterprises of Lord CARTERET in East Jersey, Lord BALTIMORE in Maryland, and WILLIAM PENN in Pennsylvania, of the Carolina proprietors and of Gen. OGLETHORPE in Georgia, were all prompted and furthered by valuable grants and privileges, by exemptions, bountles, and monopolies of various kinds. When, indeed, we advert disdainfully to the French custom of peopling the Mississippi swamps with deported criminals, we forget how often the expedient was resorted to by the British Government with a like aim of meeting the demand for labor on the Atlantic coast. In a word, all the colonies founded in North America were State-aided more or less, and all thrived well enough under the system, except the French, Dutch, and Swedish possessions, which the parent States were anable to save from incorporation with their stronger English neighbors. Yet, when we recall that even under the inclement conditions and alien rule of the Canadian Do

because, being no match for England on the cean, she was unable to defend them. Yet. notwithstanding her maritime inferiority, had her choice of territory been as fortunate as Spain's, and had her people been as ready to emigrate, she might have retained her colonies on this side of the Atlantic as long as Spain kept here. Now a willingness to emigrate has at all times been a salient characteristic of the German race. You will come in Transylvania on colonies of Saxons planted six or seven centuries ago, and you will find German villages dotted all over Russia from the east shore of the Baltic to the banks of the ower Volga. Germans were among the earliest to accept the invitation of WILLIAM PENN, and thenceforth there was a steady, though, compared with what we see in our day, a modest stream of migration to the coast region now embraced within our Mid-

minion there are at least a million French-

speaking inhabitants, we can see that the

supposed incapacity of France to colonize is

because her settlers were outnumbered ten

to one by the adjoining English colonies, and

die States. We need not point out how notably the German element of our population has been augmented since the revolution of 1848, or draw attention to the figures attesting the great annual influx from the reconstructed German empire. But we may cite another portinent and less familiar fact, namey, that Germans have by no means confined heir roving and enterprising propensities to the United States. There is not a city or large town in Mexico or in Central or South America which has not its German bankers, merchants, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, and artisans. Next to the English and the Irish, the Germans have, beyond

question, evinced in our day the most sur-

prising aptitudes for colonization. They are

quick to go and content to stay, and they de

serve helping because they help themselves. That he would be able to protect a German colony against foreign aggression. Bis-MARCK seems to entertain but little doubt. Ancillary features of his project are a marked enlargement of the national navy, and a rapid development of the mercantile marine by organizing, with the aid of Government subsidies, lines of transatiantic steamers to all quarters of the globe. But it is not alone or chiefly with his own maritime resources that he purposes to guard German colonies and make good for German subjects the vaunt revived by PALMERSTON for Englishmen-Ciris Romanus sum. He knows that France would never molest his depend encies, and in case of collision with England, he could not only count implicitly on the naval forces of Austria and Italy, but he believes he could cajole or coerce his French neighbor into espousing the same side. That this is in the Chancellor's mind

a colony, inasmuch as the gates of Metz open directly upon France. But will the German people go to Bis-MARCE'S State-aided and State-protected colonles instead of to the United States? Certainly not, unless they are assured of escaping

is plain enough since his significant remark in the Reichstag, when, being reminded by

an opponent of his colonial policy that Ger-

many had but a weak navy, he replied that

there would be no need to go abroad to save

the operous obligation of military service and the thousand minor vexations of a bureaucratic government. But the Chan cellor knows just as well as the emigrant himself what the latter finds so tempting in America and if he has really set his heart on this colonial business he will probably try to offer equal attractions. Before we see, however, the charters framed for the new German colonies and learn what exemptions and privileges they confer, we cannot predict with confidence the outcome of the scheme.

#### Without Warrant.

Unthinking people may praise Capt. WIL-LIAMS, the popular police officer, for knock-ing and kicking the bunco men the other day in Madison square. "If you come into this precinct again," he said, "I'll kick you full of holes "

Is this the right method or the right language for an officer of the law to employ toward anybody? The bunco men are debased and contempti-

ble seoundrels; and in the view of Capt. WIL-LIAMS they probably have no rights that any policeman need respect; yet they should

not be assaulted unlawfully. If instead of kicking HUNGRY JOE full of poles, Capt. WILLIAMS should arrest him and have him regularly tried and punished, he would be doing a public service with which no fault could be found.

#### Not in the Back.

That flimsy and fussy journal, the Bosto Post, accuses THE SUN of stabbing GROVER CLEVELAND in the back. This is ridiculous THE SUN strikes nobody in the back. When t has to strike, it hits squarely in the face.

As for Mr. CLEVELAND, our fault has been that we have shown him too great forbearance. We have done him more than justice in supposing in some important cases that his motives have been good.

We were long deceived in Mr. CLEVELAND. His high pretensions and solemn assump-tion of pure aims and unselfish patriotism mposed upon us. But after his nomination. which we strenuously opposed, a more careful scrutiny of his character and antecedents became indispensable, and ever since then we have dealt with him, not sternly according to all his deserts, but mildly and forboarngly, though decisively.

At last the whole truth seems to be revealed respecting Mr. CLEVELAND. He stands forth as a coarse person, unworthy of confidence, and, above all, most unworthy of high political preferment.

At one time we thought it possible to support him as a candidate; still later we thought he should be preferred to Mr. BLAINE; but now we see that both these views of him were mistaken. He ought not to be supported. GROVER CLEVELAND should be withdrawn

as a candidate by the indignant voice of the leluded and outraged Democracy.

We learn from our esteemed free trade ontemporary, the Evening Post, that Mr. David A. Werls, the eminent free trade apostle, is going to make CLEVELAND speeches in Connectiout. It is not to be presumed that so out-and-out a free trader as Mr. Wells would work for a protectionist. Prof. SUMNER of Yale Col-lege and Prof. PERRY of Williams College, and all the persistent free trade missionaries. Re publican and Democratic are likewise admirers of the Buffalo ex-executioner. But per-haps the free traders are mistaken in their man, who may not know his own mind, though its 'modest size ought to make it an easy nough study.

When Gen. GORDON was Governor of Egypt's equatorial provinces he urged the importance of opening a road from the Indian cean almost due west to the north end of Victoria Nyanza. The old route by way of Zanzibar, which Speke, Grant, and Stanley ollowed, is eight hundred miles long, and is eset with difficulties. A route from Mombasa y way of Mount Killmanjaro would shorten he distance to MIESA's empire about three undred miles. The Royal Geographical Sosiety, early last year, sent Mr. Joseph Thomp son to explore the proposed route. He has just returned after visiting Victoria Lake, and also Lake Bahringo, whose existence was recently denied. He is the first white man to push his way through the Masai tribe whose great herds cover the plains west of Kilimaniaro, and whose unfriendliness has alone pre rented the opening of a short route to Victoria ake. It is his ballet and also the onlylon of Archbishop FARLER, Dr. BAXTER, Mr. LAST, and other missionaries who have visited the Masais that their confidence may be won by tact and fair dealing, and a safe trade route opened through their elevated grazing lands to the treatest of African lakes.

We are gneved to hear a report that Senator Dawes, the pride of Pittsfield, has "lost his grip" in western Massachusetts, and that he is not likely to succeed himself again. Romy son, the Sweet Singer of Chicopee, and Long. the Fat Boy of Hingham, would like the place It is not saying much to say that either of them would be an improvement on Dawes, but unless FRISBIE HOAR should leave the State the hances of the Hingham man's being elected to the Senate are hardly as good as Rominson's The chief recommendation of Dawss is that he comes from the western part of the State.

To people who have been brought up in the country, and who know the indispensable part the well plays there in the every-day life of family, it must seem at first sight a little trange that health officers should wase war spainst these cool repositories of nature's own everage. There can be no doubt, though, that the sanitary authorities of this town are right n forbidding the drinking of well water here. The time has gone by when the soil of Manhattan Island at least in the thickly settled portion, can furnish wholesome water to the lwellers upon it.

## Cleveland in Enstern Illinois.

From the Chicago News. BELLEVILLE, Sept. 14.-Cleveland's nominaion laid the foundation for the Irish revolt, the seeds of which have partially taken root in East St. Louis and in portions of Madison county. It would be more correct o say that Cleveland's nomination was more the excuse han the occasion of the change in the Irish heart. The underlying cause was the free-trade doctrines of the ma jority of the Democrats in Congress, for, long before leveland was nominated, the Republican managers be gan laying plans for capturing Irish votes on the idea that free trade would help the English manufacturers. unation, therefore, only furnished an xcuse for the trish desertions.

## Who Alderman Hugh J. Grant Is.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Who is Hugh J. Grant, and what has he done that people at talking of running him for Mayor? He has proved to be an unpurchasable Alderman, and he people appear to be overjoyed at the discovery

## Ex-Judge Nellson in Doubt.

Ex-Judge Joseph Nellson of Brooklyn, who Ex-Judge Joseph Nelison of Brooklyn, who presided at the Beecher trial, although a life-long Demo-crat, was reported yesterday to have declared himself opposed to Useveland. To a reporter of Tax Sox ex-Judge Nelison said last night:

"I have not yet made up my mind how I shall vote. I read Tax Sox every morning, and admire the manly and honeable manner in which it is conducting the campaign. It is landly possible however, that a candidate who was not the number of one of the two great parties could be successful. For the present I do not wish to express an opinion about Cleveland, or to say whether I shall vote for him or not."

## Michigan Fing Raising.

There was a funny flag raising out in Michi ran a few days ago. The owner of a saw mill at North Muskegon, Mr. Lawis L. Ames, is a Republican, and intends to vots for Blaine. He had a uica banner under with the names of the Republican candidates on it, and with the distource amount of noise and appealing it was flung to the breeze. Afterward a canvass of the mill was made, resulting in 3 votes for Blains, 67 for Butter, and none for Cieveland GEN, BUTLER AND MR. SMITH'S MONEY. Bricked in a New Orience Stank.

Brieted to a New Orleans Beat.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Ser: I enciose a newspaper article which claims that Gen. Butler, while in military command at New Orleans in 1862, took \$70,000 from Smith Brothers, New York men settled there as bankers, under the cloak of justifiable confiscation; also that Smith Brothers, after the close of the war, want to the Trassury at Washington, found that the money had never been turned over to the Government, began suit in the United States Circuit Court of New York against Eutler, with Mr. Edwards Pierrepont as counsel, and secured judgment in their favor, by reason of which Gen. Butler was compelled to disgorge after having had the plunder in his possession for fifteen years. Is this true or not?

After the explosion of the spoons story I can scarcely credit this new tale. To find it true would be a matter of great regret. I am one of those Democrats, and I believe there are thousand of them holding the same views, who cannot conscientiously vote for either Blaine or Cleveland, and may yet cast their ballot for sturdy Ben.

Please let the light of The Sux shine upon

stordy Ben.
Please let the light of The Sun shine upon
this matter so clearly that all doubts may be
dispelled, and oblige
A CONSTANT READER OF THE SUN.
EASTON, Pa., Sept. 12.

ORN. BUTLER'S REPLY. I have read the note of "A Constant Reader of THE SUN." who has given his name as evi-

dence of his good faith. The matter of Smith Brothers of New Orleans can be easily told. I received information that gold, not \$70,000, as stated, and I called upon them to declare the truth upon that subject. They denied having any money of their own or any one else's in their banking house. Upon search it was found bricked up between the two walls of the building. This seemed to me, with their denial, prima facle evidence that my information was correct, and the money seized. At the request of Smith Brother I submitted the right to make the seizure to an arbitration, consisting of Dr. Mercer, President of the Bank of Louisians, a man of the highest standing, but a secessionist; Gen. Shepley, afterward Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit, and Mr. Durant of Louisiana, I think. After a hear-ing they decided that I had probable cause for the seizure, and the money, in the original packages, was sent to the Sub-Treasury of the city of New York, charged in my accounts, and thus accounted for to the Government. My accounts were audited by Gen. Carby, appointed for the purpose by Secretary Stanton, and the item anme by Smith Brothers, to which there was a technical defence. By law, it was the duty of the United States Government to defend me. I submitted the case to Secretary Stanton, and he decided that, from the absence of evidence from the lapse of time, the United States could not probably maintain its right, and thereupo decided to return the money to the Smith Treasury of New York, and it was paid from he Sub-Treasury in two gold drafts of \$25,000 each, being the amount of the two original packages. Papers on flie in the War Department and in the Sub-Treasury prove each of

hese statements, and that was all there was BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. P. S.—But why publish this answer? The same newspaper will solu another lie, and another and another, from its prolific mint if for no other purpose than to divert my attention from the great work I have in hand of overthrowing newspaper and other scoundrelism in the country. B. F. B. FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1884.

#### The Candidates and the Interests of Morality and Retigion.

From the Independent. We now believe, considering all the important interests involved, that both James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland should at once withdraw, or be withdrawn, from the Presidential canvass. It is quite cur tain that they are not resily wanted, either of them, by the respectable and conscientious rolers of this country. The best men of both parties are, at heart, opposed to them, and will not vote for them. That question, we judge, from good evidence, from all quarters, is now set tied. Blaine and Cleveland are not the sort of men now wanted in the White House. They are not wanted to administer the laws of the United States Government ole in suppressing the stenchful rottenness of Utah, nor is leaders in the social circles in Washington. The young, of both sexes, will not be benefited or properly educated in marality by minging with such men. Good men of all parties will hang their heads with shame if other of the candidates named should be successful Politicians and office seekers may cry sloud in favor onscientious Christian man cannot heartily and with out hesitation do so. Will the 25,000 ministers of the in securing the election of such Presidential candidates Vill they then turn to their congregations and pleawith God's professed followers, asking their help and their prayers and their contributions in securing the section of such rulers? We think not. No. The good

men in this nation, in pulpit or pow, never can honestly and hearly engage in any such task. Gen. Benjamin F. Hutler is not by any means our Presidential candidate, and we do not expect to vote for him. We could name a thousand men and more that we would much prefer to him. But better far his election than that of a man either dishonest or of imnoral character; and, in view of late revelations and sects to a far greater extent than had been supposes If political leaders and political Conventions will no name good and reputable men for office, the people will take the matter into their own hands, regardless of Conventions, Rings, boses, or political usages. Gen. Butier will, doubtless, push ahead; and if he can only scure the defeat of Grover Cleveland, that of itself wi

be a magnificent victory.

Ex-Gov. St. John is not the man we would select above all others in the nation for the office of President. But better far, ten thousand times better, it would be to have him as our Chief Magistrate than James G. Blaine. Gov. St. John is a sound, intelligent, conscientious, patriotic citizen. He is a man who can be trusted, and is the kind of timber now specially wanted in a national ruler. He would fearlessly administer the laws in New York, Cali-fornia, or Utah, and would be a terror to evil doers everywhere. Such a man very likely might not suit the wirepullers and secret managers of any party, but he would surely "turn the rascals out" of office, and try to put good men in their places. In view of these facts and other reasons which might be stated, we say plain! that, if the Republican party shall neglect or refuse to withdraw the name of James G. Blaine and substitute nother, by all means then let the people organize and work for, and in November vote for, ex-Gov. St. John of

In the name of all that is pure in the family, just and onest in politics, and of good report among the nations we call upon good men now and everywhere to do the laty to the country in the fear of God and not of men. The door to success seems to be opening wider and wider daily. God's hand seems to be in it, while the council of the wicked seem to be coming to naught. If men of principle refuse or neglect now to work, to be consis-tent, their mouths should be shut and scaled as against all unrighteousness and impurity. But such must not be the case. Let the people now have a chance to work as they feel and to vote as they pray: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

# Why he Should be President.

Three gentlemen were discussing the pros-pects of the impending Presidential election over a ta-ble in a down-town saloon yesterday afternoon. They were of different political principles, and each gave his reason for the faith that was within him.
"I'm for Blaine, first, last, and all the time," said one I care nothing for him personally, but he is the Repub can nomines, and that is enough to get him the vote of

party man like me." "Well, Ben Butler gets my vote," said another. "He s an honest man, as well as an able one, and I don't see how any one can say the same for either of his compet

iters. The country would be safe in his hands."
"I can't imagine," observed the last of the triumy rate, " what the objection to Cleveland is. He may not be as clever as Blaine or as honest as Butler, but this ountry has shown before now that she can drag along pretty well, no matter who is President; but after every lisgusting execution that takes place in the land the seed of a good hangman is more argently feit, and here we are going deliberately to turn our backs upon the chance of putting a skilful, experienced, fire ...ss., slap-up executioner into the White House. England, ertainly, does not give \$50,000 a year to her hangman but I suppose he doesn't know his work as well as Cleveland does. I tall you, boys, it's madness. Let us rally around Cleveland, and have decent executions

And he rapped his glass on the table for more beer.

Looking Out for Lieut. Kielingbury's Son WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.-The President has appointed Harry Kislingbury, the son of Lieut Kisling-bury, who pershed in the Greely expedition, as cadet at large to the Naval Academy at Annapolis in place of one of the cadets recently appointed who failed to pase the physical examination.

PROPLE'S PARTY IN NEW JERSES. The State Convention at Newsrk Sudgrees

The New Jersey State Convention of the People's National party met yesterday morning in the Academy of Music. Newark, and dele rates from all parts of the State were in attendance. The hall was handsomely decorated. was chosen temporary Chairman and George M. Coggswell of Hudson temporary Secretary. At 11 o'clock Dr. Geo. H. Larison of the State

Committee called the Convention to order and introduced Mr. Hope, who begged to be excused rom speaking on the plea of sickness. The Congressional districts were then called for their representation on committees, and the call resulted as follows:

Call resulted as follows:
First District—Gredentials. B. F. McCallster; Organisation, J. B. Adams. Resolutions. W. H. Porter.
Second—Credentials. J. B. Sanderson; Organisation,
Owen Bancroft; Resolutions. R. Haverstick.
Third—Credentials. J. Inc. Manderson; Organisation,
A. Andrews; Resolutions. G. W. Hopping.
Fourth—Credentials. W. H. H. Silies; Organization,
A. W. Davis; Resolutions, G. H. Larison.
Pitth—Credentials. W. S. Ryerson; Organization, W. S.
Genung; Resolutions, O. C. Spragos.
Sixth—Credentials. C. A. Marshall; Organization, H.
G. Avery; Resolutions, C. C. Lathrop.
Bevenik—Credentials. T. A. King: Organization, Geo.
P. Brown; Resolutions, M. J. McMahon. A recess was then taken, and, on reassem-

bling, at 1 o'clock, the Committee on Per-manent Organization reported as follows: bling, at 1 o'clock, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: President, Edward F. McDonald of Hudson: Secretary, B. W. Terlinds of Union; Vice-Fresidents—Atlantic county. Edward Howland; Bergen, O. C. Sprague: Burlington, F. A. Dobbins: Cape May, Dr. P. M. Way; Camden, Jas. Aspden: Cumberland, Thomas Proctor; Essex, C. C. Lathrop; Gloucester, B. F. McCallister; Hudson, J. M. Tichenor: Hunterdon, Benjamin Abbott: Marcer, John H. Saunderson; McGlesex, H. McKlroy: Monmouth, Judge Beekman: Morris, Erastus E. Fotter; Ocean, F. K. Estelow; Passaic, Wm. S. liyerson; Salem, C. P. Atkinson; Somerset, J. P. Opic; Sussex, John P. Wilson; Union, A. N. Genung; Warren, Jacob Beatty; Sergant-at-Arms, Wm. Wakefield of Essex. The nominations were confirmed, and, on being conducted to the chair. President McDonald said that he must be very brief, as the members of the Convention desired to meet Gen. Butler at Waverly Fair. He then briefly but sloquently eulogized the candidate, and advised the selection of an electoral ticket which would command the confidence and respect of the people.

The list of delegates present, every county but two being represented. One delegation of sixty had stopped at the State Fair to see Gen. Butler at. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform:

Warrenz, Corporate power has captured the managers of the Democratic and Republican parties, as is evidently the failure of Congress and the State Existatures to enforce in the interests of the common weal contracts made with corporations, or to enact laws to curb their power; and Warrenz, Parties are but means to effect good for the people of any country, and when failure to seconplish this they should be shandoned by pariotic citizens for the common weal contracts made with corporations, or to enact laws to curb their power; and

power; and Marray, Parties are but means to effect good for the people of any country, and when failure to accomplish his they should be ghandoned by patriotic citizens for new organizations better suited for the purpose; there-Respired. That we adopt the name of the People's Na-

tional party, as expressing the character and aims of our organization.

Resolved. That this Convention endorses the sentiments contained in Gen. Butler's address to the people of the United States, and also the platform adopted by the National party at Indianapoles. May 20, 1884, and pledges its hearty support to Butler and West for President and Vice-President and United States.

Resolved. That we demand adequate protection to adopted citizens travelling or residing in foreign countries.

dopted citizens travelling or residing in foreign countries.

Mr. Thomas G. Roebuck, after the reading of the platform, moved to amend it by inserting a resolution in favor of postal savings banks, and he was supported by a number of the delegates. It was not deemed advisable, however, to extend the platform further, and the amendment was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The platform was adopted as reported, and the Convention proceeded to choose electors. Washington L. Hope and Thos. K. Egbert were chosen electors at large by acclamation, and the following district electors were selected: First, Benjamin F. McCallister, Gloucester; Second, John H. Saunderson, Mercer; Third, Benjamin Urner, Union; Fourth, Dr. Geo, H. Larison, Cumberland; Fifth, Erastus E. Potter, Morris; Sixth, T. P. O'Reilly, Essex; Seventh, John Boyd, Hudson,
A. State Executive Committee was then chosen consisting of Thomas H. Proctor, Jackson L. Reeley, E. W. Terlinde, Geo, H. Larison, Wm. B. Hyerson, C. A. Marshall, Augustus Day, and President McDonald.

The Convention them adjourned sine die, and most of the delegates repaired to Waverly.

## The Convention then adjourned sine die, and most of the delegates repaired to Waverly.

THE EMPERORS SEPARATE. Photographed in a Group with the Cuarina SKIERNIWICE, Sept. 18.—Emperor Francis loseph took his departure yesterday. The Ozar decorated Count Kalnoky with the order of St. Andrew. He conferred the Grand Cross of St. Stephen upon Grand Duke Vindimar, M. de Giers, and Prince Sobanoff. He also presented Gen. Janjutin, commander of the regiment of which he is the honorary Colonel, with a gold snuff box set with diamonds. In making his adieus, Emperor Francis Joseph kissed ing his adieus. Emporor Francis Joseph Rissed the hand of the Czarina three times, and kissed the Czarthanking him for his exceeding amiability. Dealening cheers followed the Austrian Emporor until his carriage was out of hearing distance. Emperor William, while here, decorated the officers of the Russian regiment of which he is the honorary Colonel with German orders. The Czarina and three Emperors were photographed in a group. The Russian im-

pholographed in a group. The Hussian im-perial party leave here to-day for Massef, forty miles distant, where the Czar will remain shooting in the presorves of Polish noblemen. BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Emperor William and Prince Bismarck reached this city from Skier-niwice at 8 o'clock last night. The Emperor left at 7 this morning for the Benrath Palace, a few miles below Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. MUSIC IN THE AIR. The Old Democratic Rank and File Shouting for Gen. Butler. From I. M. H., Middletown, Conn,-I am glad

n't cave a bit, even if Tammany did endorse

Cleveland. Irishmen here are disgusted with its course. Irishmen in every town and city where I travel are for Ben Butter. Certainly fifty per cent. of them. The rest you may divide between Blaine and Cleveland. The former sets two-thirds. The British press will not have the privilege of congratulating Cleveland on his election A MISSOURIAN SHOUTS FOR BUTLER. From George S. Pleece, Cure All, Howard county, Mo.— he speeches of Gen. Butler recently published in your paper are remarkable productions. They discover a p itical sagacity and honorable patriotic purpose

Narcis Lust, 118 Fast Munroe street, Chicago,—Like a flash of lightning Entire comes and Butler goes. The grand old man! The fusion of the Anti-Monopolists and freenback parties is an opportune occurrence for the

Those who cling to the old parties are not as wise as rate that leave the worm eaten hulk of a vessel. Their nests are feathered. They care not if the long search for equal rights prove abortive. A nation of paupers would be easily manipulated by the schemers for a trong Government.

A wiser selection for leader than Gen. Butler could of have been made.

## Unlooked-for Dollar Bills.

A week ago about one hundred men were at work on Fifth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, laying steam pipes for the New York Steam Heating Company At noon the men took their dinner palls and sat on the steps of the fashionable houses there. While they war eating, a lady came out of one of the finest ho gave each man a dollar. The surprise and gratitude of the workmen knew no bounds. Park Commissioner ins, who is the contractor for the job, says the men were in doubt whether their benefactress and blood or a visitor from the spirit world. The lady was a member of Mr. William Astor's family.

## The Return of the Kennebee Terror.

From the Bath Independent. Broad smiles were everywhere noticeable and wharves watching the grand old representative of the Bath commercial fleet, the schooner James S. Low il, slowly moving up the river on her arrival from ortland, where she discharged her cargo, after sinking the United States junketing gondols and official pleasur yacht, the Taliapoosa. There was a large hole forward searing a striking resemblance to a smashed nose after a pugliistic dispute. This hole, which was covered with canvas and various white patchea detracted from the usual nest and handsome appearance of the schooner. Her scars however, are considered badges of honor, as with them she has gained the title of the casting Sullivan of the Kennebec. She will at once be repaired and put in first-class con-lition at the railway, and then go forth again upon the oring warpath. It is rumored that the Navy Department

#### ships of war will be ordered off this coast. 19,651 Plurality la Maine. PORTLAND, Sept. 18.-The Secretary of State

stend to keep a close watch upon the Lowell's fu

PORTLAND, Sept. 18.—The Secretary of State furnishes the following footings of the vote for Governor: Robie, 78,912; Redman, 59,001; H. S. Eston, 3,137; Etastia, 1,100; W. F. Eston, 07; scattering, 16. This shows a Republican plurality of 10,801 and a majority of 13,41; Milliam Herrick (Dem.) is elected to the Legislature in the Deer Isle district, instead of William B. Thurlow (Rep.), as praviously announced. This reduces the number of Republicans in the Mains Mouse to 115, a gain of 9; opposition, 36.

MR. BLAINE'S DEFENCE.

The Ciet of the Document with Which the Republican National Committee will ply to the Mulligan-Pisher Letters.

The testimony of Alexander McDonald, a capitalist living in this city, will form the s soon to be published as an answer to the story of the Mulligan letters. Mr. Mo-Donald is a capitalist who originally went from Pennsylvania to the West. He is perfectly familiar with the early history of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. He was for-merly a United States Senator from Arkansas. He made a fortune at Fort Scott, Kansas, as a post trader. After the war the carpet-bag speculators in Arkansas saw in McDonald a capi-talist near at hand, and so invited him to come into Arkansas and settle. These speculators were then casting about for financial ventures.

They seized upon the lapsed land grant of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad as a good subject for their first experiment. This grant was originally made four or five years before the war. It was part of the original land-grant scheme of Stephen A. Douglas, who originated the giving by Congress of land Central Railroad, which began building in 1856. Anumber of the Southern States were brought into the scheme at that time by having and grants given to them. They did not any of them avail themselves of their land grants before the war. The war and its attendant

events caused the grants to lapse.

The speculators who took up the Fort Smith and Little Rock land grant found the original grant was for one million acres of land. They thought there would be no trouble in getting the land grant restored, particularly if the

Southers States should units upon the other grants. The argument in favor of the restormer than the content of the property of the states to which they were granted were impoverished by the war, and some sort of aid was needed to stimulate their depressed commercial interests. McDonald, soon after his removal to Arkansas, was sected to the United States Senate. The party working up this removal to Arkansas, was sected to the United States Senate. The party working up the property of the party was not organized and, as a matter of ourse, not a single bond or share of the stock had been issued. McJandard of the party of the party

to it in that it hastened its consideration by a few days.

Laier, when Caldwell came to him to ask him to sell the bonds, he did what he had a perfect right to do. He afterward protected his friends from loss, and conducted himself in such an honorable manner throughout that he is entitled to high praise. Russell Sage and certain Wall street dealers might not understand such a policy of protecting investors. It is barrely possible that Mr. Blaine's course might be sharply criticised in Wall street, but hardly in any other locality.

#### Return of the Baulah Aretic Expedition. From the London Standard, Sept. 6.

The Danish gunboat Fylia, which returned from the Arctic regions to Orkney yesterday, having been sent out by the Danish Government on an exploring and surveying expedition, has had a p tory voyage. It occupied three months and a haif, and extended along the whole coast of Greenland to 70° north latitude, and included a scientific exploration of the inland glaciers in that country, and dredging, trawi-ing, and meteorological observations there and in Da-vice's Strains, Baffin's Bay, and Dieco Bay. Many hithrto unknown specimens were brought up by the dredgerio mannown specimens were brought up by the dredg-ing. The greatest depth reached was 800 fathoms. The scientific sections were under the charge of Frof. Warm-lig; botany, Dr. Topsie; mineralogy, Dr. Holmin; and Baron Holmfelda was artist to the expedition. The collections include an iron mateoric atone which was discovered in Disco Bay. It is estimated to weigh about 500 nogonia, and it for a progression of the second sections. ut 2,000 pounds, and it is being sent to Denmark. It

about 2,000 pounds, and it is being sent to Denmark. It was found in the same district where Baron Nordenakjold made his discovery. The vessel was instructed to render any assistance to the Greely expedition in its power, but it was found that the survivors had been rescued about a week before the Fylla arrived at North Greeland. The ship left Copenhagen on the 24th of May. Fine weather was experienced throughout, but a great quantity of ice was met. The Fylia, which has a crew of eighty-four men and carries six guns, let last night for Copenhagen, where details of the expedi-tion will shortly be published.

#### Another American Locked Up in Ireland. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I can

give you another illustration of the foreign policy of the Government. I filed a verified petition with the Secre tary of State at Washington last January circumstan tially setting forth the facts concerning the arrest and ent of an American born citizen while trave ovements, and when she leaves the river United States ing in Ireland. The petitioner under oath says that he ling in Ireland. The petitioner under oath says that he was arrested and taken before a magistrate, and his person and juzzage searched. He was subsequently imprisoned and daily marched as a spectacle. handcuffed to a common felon, through the recent of the city between the juil and the magistrate's office, this continuing for a period of nearly two was. He was then released without even a formal apology for the outrage. The spirited manner in which the British Government protects the interests of its subjects commands the admiration of the world. No admiration would be tolerated by Ergitshmen which was weak in the performance of this high duy. I shall see that the facts in the case in question are properly presented to Congress its next seasion, and try to discover why the Sacretary of State has no time to listen to accounts of outrages. New York, Sept. 18.

A SPLIT IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH Over Beecher's Support of Grover Cleveland -A Question of Morals.

From the Brooklyn Times.

A member of the Society of Plymouth Church toids reporter of the Times instruction in that there was trouble in the church, owing to the stand taken by Beecher for Cigvoland. In reply to inquiries be said.

Within the last few weeks there has been an informal conference of some of the oldest and most influential members of Plymouth Church in the chur

"May I ask what that was?" queried the reportor.

That Mr. Beecher was making a grievous mistake, " said City Trensurer Wheelock promptive and emphatically. 'Look at his sending Gen. King, who is on the Governor's staff, and is a Democrat, to Buffalo to investigate the moral character of Cleveland, and the General's report that the Governor was a young man when the Maria Haipin matter occurred.

We think too much of him, and we love him too well, to sit down and see him make such a mistake for himself and for the church as to support a man like Grover Cleveland for the Presidency of the United States without feeling very badly over it."

### SUNBEAMS.

-A weekly journal, styled the Anti-Anglaia, for the abuse of England, has been started in Paris.

—Rubinstein is engaged on a comic opera, in one act, to be entitled "The Parrot," the subject of which is drawn from the ancient literature of Persia.

-The use of natural gas in Pittsburgh nanufactories is steadily increasing, and now the right has been sold to a man who will try to introduce it into houses for heating purposes.

—A hundred thousand dollars will shortly

be forwarded to Cardinal McCabe, according to the terms of the will of the late James Scanian. It is tatended to establish in Dublin the Scanlan Institute. -A San Francisco girl's claim to distinction rests upon the fact that at a church fair, she stood on her head in the guise of a gypsy boy acrobat. She had a tent to herself, and each spectator of the feat was compelled to pay a dollar.

—German commercial papers direct atten-

tion to the increasing development of the bect-root sugar industry in Denmark. Formerly the bulk of Denmark's sugar supply came from abroad, but for some time past it has been provided at home.

-Dr. G. L. Beardsley reiterates the belief of many scientific men that death is usually quite pain-less, so far as physical sensation is concerned, and he is also of the opinion that mental numbness, or a feeling of sinking into rest, frees the mind of fear.

-Two robbers took the hoarde dollars belonging to an industrious Nebraska widow, and then a third scoundrel, turning the neighbors' sympathy and his own clerical address to account, collected noney enough to reimburse the loser and disappeare -Having lost the whole of both legs in the

war, and subsequently living in poverty for twenty years on his pension, a Nashville man hit upon the idea of making a side-show curiosity of himself by attaching deceptive wax feet to his stumps and figuring as a freak -Sullivan, a London cigarette manufac-

turer, says that more ladies smoke in London than the world wots of. The eigerette is becoming popular with those who are not in the least afraid to sek for what they want. There is no special brand for them, but they prefer the one with the most delicate flavor. -A Wisconsin man of habitual profanity tan been speechless since, as he writes out the account he uttered some particularly blaschemous words while

angered by a refractory horse. He thinks that he was smitten down as a punishment, and will never be able ogain to speak. Others believe that he fell in a dramber sleep, and dreamed so vividly that his brain was turned by it, his incapacity being imaginary. -The numerous men of science assembled in Philadelphia were canvassed by reporters to learn heir views as to the asserted conflict between science and religion. The Christian believers with one vote testified that not only was their faith unshaken, but that it was strangthened by inquiries into the methods by

which the Creator has seen fit to work. On the other hand, the unbelievers were united in the assertion that science was directly astagonistic to Christianity and some insinuated that their Christian associates by or mostly connected with colleges, were afraid to say wist they tho -During the slege of Paris M. Lisbonie. Prefect of Herault, sent the following relegram to Gambetta at Tours: "How shall I send to Paris for the do biles of Herault ten thousand pairs of shoes! There was no reuly. He tried again. Still there was no answer. His third and last telegram was more successful it read, "Your silence is inexplicable, and I shall

send in my resignation if I do not get a reply. I ask now for the last time how I can send to our Mortics if Paris ten thousand pairs of shoes?" The answer casts at last: "Let your shoes be accompanied by three help dred thousand men. That is the way to do '-In Baris the Avenue Friedland, an aristocratic quarter, has no number 13. The owner of the house that ought to have the unlucky number petitioned the Prefect of the Seine and actually obtained from but.

permission to number the mansion "11 bis." Artists a the French capital are notoriously superstitious. West by chance thirteen of them are about to set down to dinner, some of them are sure to go in search of another guest to drive away the had luck. Theophile dauter guest pale when a saltocliar is upset. On all the Paris ratiroads and in the omnibuses the number of travelers. is sensibly reduced on Fridays. Friday is resurded as 20 unlucky day for riding.

-Ot the eleven persons who formed the Government of National Defence after the fall of the French empire in 1870, six-Cremienx, Gambetta Just Favre, Garnier-Pages, Glais Biroin, and Ernest Picariare dead. Emmanuel Emmanuel is shelved in the French Legation at Berne: Jules Simon has suns into almost equal obscurity in Paris; Eugene Pelletan is one of the Squators; Henri Rochefort is editor of the Inte sigeans, and daily attacks the Government of the regula-lic with as much vigor and venom as he attacked that of the empire. But a single one of the eleven has at present a share in the government of the country. He,

it is true, has the lion's share, for he is Jules Ferry -When the English dog stealer decides on a rural trip he takes horse and cart, the latter covered in behind the seat, so as to form a sort of lorker, and invites a friend of his own kidney to accompany hith Having marked down his quarry, he drives slow! the bouse, turns back again, and repasses. He had that the dog wift run out into the road and back. If ody happens to be watching the cart is driven slow? soay happens to be watching the cart is driven slow! off, and the dog follows it till some secluded apot is reached, when the confederate gets out and se-cures him; or cles, if he is known to be savare a note is dropped over his head from behind, and he is haved nto the cart. The source of a dog following the example cart, it is added, is that either the tires of the who are plentifully anointed with anise seed oil, or a hof saturated with that extract is let down by a cord to trail on the ground.